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From: . E. C. Chambers

Subject: . Accomplishments for 1989

The accomplishments for Sample Receiving/Preparation Laboratory for 1989 are as follows:

I. SAMPLE RECEIVING/PREPARATION - INTERNATIONAL

A. A total of three thousand two hundred and nine (3,209) samples were received and prepared for the routine C.I. International program. One thousand three hundred and ninety-nine (1,399) samples were received and processed for nonroutine samples.

B. Samples were received and processed from Thailand (10) and Japan (2) for U.S. Testing. This is in collaboration for an advertising campaign. Twenty-six (26) samples were received from Korea for C.I. analyses. The purpose of this testing was to survey the brands sold on the Korean market.

C. Cigarette Testing Services Division began testing all competitive and Philip Morris brands (40) from the Japan market pick-up for TIOJ tar. All brands received from the Japan marketplace were smoked FTC and TIOJ procedure for a period of three months.

D. Smoking runs were prepared to generate regression curves comparing the FTC smoking method to other smoking methods. The methods tested were FTC, ISO, Australian, Canadian, United Kingdom, TIOJ and DIN.

E. Collaborative Studies

1. Smoking runs were prepared for five samples to compare FTC tar and nicotine results among eight C.I. laboratories in the Latin American affiliates, Philippines and PM USA.

2. Sixteen smoking runs were prepared for the CORESTA Task Force "Method No. 10." The objective of this procedure was to test a revised cigarette holder to be used for Barclay type cigarettes.

3. Six samples were received and prepared for the CORESTA Harmonization Study. The purpose of this study, which was conducted in Europe, Germany, United Kingdom and the United

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States is to have a universal smoking method for all laboratories.

II. SAMPLE RECEIVING/PREPARATION - DOMESTIC

A. Smoking runs were prepared and smoked for the calibration of Industry Monitor #13 for FTC tar and ISO tar procedures. This monitor is being used by all major cigarette companies and the Tobacco Institute Testing Laboratory. Low Delivery Monitor #6 (I#1) was also calibrated for the ISO tar procedure.

B. A series of samples were submitted for analytical data on the following menthol "aging" studies:

1. Four models using mentholated inserts in the packaging at different locations (40).

2. Acid vs. alkaline sizing paper processing (26).

3. Shipping case storage study with no carton overwrap, polypropylene overwrap and foil carton overwrap (23).

4. 7% triacetin (room temperature) vs. 4% triacetin (155°F) (10).

5. Kaymich Menthol Application (97).

6. 6 mg Trim VI models (28).

7. Heat set filters by Filtrona (86).

C. Two storage studies were conducted on eight models for Project ART. Six models were made using low alkaloid blend and two models used regular alkaloid blend. The samples used were Art 85, 100 and Art Menthol 85. This testing resulted in one hundred forty six (146) samples. In addition to the storage study, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven (1,737) samples were received for Project Art. These samples were submitted as follows:

1. FTC Tar, physical and chemical analyses (671)

2. POL testing (26) Ad/Pack Testing (3)

3. Additional physical and/or chemical (41)

4. Menthol analyses (40)

5. Filler and reconstituted samples (914)

6. New brand analyses (14)

7. Pack O.V. (28), sieves (2)

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III. OVEN VOLATILES

A. A total of 14,905 oven volatiles were determined for equilibrated O.V., O.V. as is and pack O.V. The number of samples ground for various chemical analyses were 6,930.

B. Oven checks were conducted monthly with Quality Assurance Laboratory to insure uniformity in all P.M. locations.

C. An 85 mm, nonfiltered cigarette using the Marlboro blend with no casing or A/C was made to use as an oven volatiles monitor (OV#1). This monitor is now being used in all areas of CTSD to insure that humidity and temperature are maintained for the equilibration of samples. This monitor has less variation than the previous Monitor #25 since it does not contain any casing or A/C. The average oven volatile is 12.3% for O.V. #1 vs. 13.7% for Monitor #25.

IV. COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

A. A laser printer was installed in the Sample Receiving Laboratory.

B. A laboratory workstation system was installed in the Moisture Laboratory.

V. REPORTS

1. Monthly Progress Reports
2. Performance appraisals for eight laboratory personnel
3. Plans and Objectives for 1990
4. Accomplishments for 1988

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